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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

Letter dated 28 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to draw your attention to document A/65/847-S/2011/325 of 23 May 2011, containing a letter from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan. It represents yet another example of an ongoing anti-Armenian propaganda campaign whichis irresponsible and deplorable.

It is truly disappointing that, given the important agenda of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, Azerbaijan continues to abuse its privilege of being a State Member of the United Nations by using every opportunity presented to it as such to falsely discredit Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh. The propagandist purpose of that letter is further evident from the fact that Azerbaijan chose the United Nations as a forum for the circulation of its disinformation.

As in the past, the above-mentioned letter of the Azerbaijani representative goes through thecherry-picking exercise of highlighting only what is convenient for its propaganda purposes. Azerbaijan, rather than using the findings and the recommendations of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group Co-Chairs presented on the basis of their Field Assessment Mission to further the peace process and promote constructive discussions among the parties to the conflict, is attempting to misinform the international community about the report,disrespecting and undermining the hard work and the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

Moreover, the proposals and statements voiced by the United Nations Secretary-General, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, the Minsk Group Co-Chair

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countries and the leadership of the European Union on the consolidation of the ceasefire and the withdrawing of snipers from the line of contact are being not only ignored but also mocked in Azerbaijan at the highest level. Just on 20 May, the Azerbaijani Foreign Minister stated that the proposal on the withdrawing of snipers from the line of contact was "ridiculous".

We do hope that Azerbaijan, instead of circulating baseless and provocative letters, will concentrate on the ongoing OSCE Minsk Group negotiation process.

Armenia highly appreciates the efforts of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries directed at the peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The statement made on 26 May 2011 on the sidelines of the G-8 Summit in Deauville by the leaders of the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chair countries contains important messages and may become an impulse for the settlement of the issue.

Armenia has always been in support of the settlement of the conflict between Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh exclusively by peaceful means and has repeatedly proved that in practice. Armenia has given a clear response to the latest version of the basic principles proposed by the three Co-Chairs as a basis for the negotiation of the settlement. If Azerbaijan gives an unequivocal agreement for the same, then it will be possible to register progress in the process of the settlement.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, and its annex on the ceasefire violations during the period from 1 April to 1 May 2011, circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 39, 66 and 75, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 28 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 April to 1 May 2011

			Firing from Azerbaijan side	
No.		*Date, time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
1.	Movsos	31.03.11 12.15	AK	4
2.	Chinari	31.03.11 09.20	SV-12.7 mm	2
3.	Chinari	31.03.11 09.20	AK	6
4.	Koti	31.03.11 11.40	RPK	4
5.	Chinari	01.04.11 12.15	SV-12.7 mm	3
6.	Nerkin Karmirakhbyur	01.04.11 18.05	AK	2
7.	Berqaber	01.04.11 15.30	SVD	1
8.	Vazushen	03.04.11 21.35	AK	6
9.	Berdavan	03.04.11 22.50	AK	30
10.	Khndzorut	04.04.11 01.05	SVD	1
11.	Vahravar	03.04.11 14.00	Machine gun 12.7 mm	9
12.	Mohrab	04.04.11 19.30	AK	4
13.	Aygopar	04.04.11 23.30	AK	11
14.	Vazashen	04.04.11 19.30	AK	2
15.	Bardzruni	05.04.11 12.20	AK	5
16.	Vahravar	05.04.11 20.50	PK	2
17.	Aygedzor	06.04.11 13.40	AK	9
18.	Aygedzor	06.04.11 15.30	AK	8
19.	Aygedzor	06.04.11 18.15	AK	1

No.		Date, time	Firing from Azerbaijan side	
			Type of weapon	Ammunition
20.	Aygepar	07.04.11 01.20	AK	40
21.	Chinari	07.04.11 14.30	SVD	15
22.	Berqaber	07.04.11 14.30	PK	15
23.	Berqaber	08.04.11 18.00	SVD	12
24.	Berqaber	08.04.11 18.00	RPK	15
25.	Eraskh	09.04.11 22.50	AK	1
26.	Voskevan	10.04.11 21.05	AK	1
27.	Movsos	11.04.11 19.00	AK	2
28.	Koti	11.04.11 15.15	AK	4
29.	Bardzruni	12.04.11 14.00	AK	4
30.	Bardzruni	12.04.11 14.00	SVD	2
31.	Berdavan	13.04.11 21.15	SVD	2
32.	Berdavan	13.04.11 21.15	RPK	6
33.	Aygepar	14.04.11 10.25	AK	2
34.	Paravaqar	14.04.11 13.05	AK	1
35.	Shavarshavan	15.04.11 09.45	AK	3
36.	Paravaqar	15.04.11 13.20	AK	11
37.	Aygepar	15.04.11 18.00	AK	20
38.	Barekamavan	15.04.11 22.10	SVD	1
39.	Barekamavan	15.04.11 22.10	PK	3
40.	Barekamavan	15.04.11 22.10	AK	2
41.	Movsos	16.04.11 16.00	AK	20

No.		*Date, time*	*Firing from Azerbaijan side*	
			Type of weapon	*Ammunition*
42.	Sevakavan	16.04.11 23.15	SVD	1
43.	Movsos	17.04.11 12.00	AK	20
44.	Paravaqar	17.04.11 17.55	AK	3
45.	Aygepar	17.04.11 23.30	AK	2
46.	Berdavan	17.04.11 17.10	AK	4
47.	Eraskh	18.04.11 00.15	SVD	2
48.	Eraskh	18.04.11 00.45	SVD	4
49.	Khndzorut	17.04.11 12.30	AK	5
50.	Barekamavan	18.04.11 14.15	SVD	2
51.	Bakhanis	19.04.11 13.25	SVD	4
52.	Bakhanis	19.04.11 13.25	AK	6
53.	Barekamavan	19.04.11 15.00	SVD	2
54.	Berdavan	19.04.11 20.50	AK	15
55.	Berdavan	19.04.11 20.50	AK	5
56.	Sevak	20.04.11 02.25	AK	2
57.	Vazashen	22.04.11 03.05	AK	4
58.	Voskepar	21.04.11 09.00	AK	90
59.	Barekamavan	21 04.11 18.00	SVD	1
60.	Sevakavan	21.04.11 16.20	AK	2
61.	Khndzorut	21.04.11 21.15	AK	1
62.	Sevakavan	22.04.11 23.20	AK	3
63.	Sevakavan	23.04.11 01.40	AK	2

No.		*Date, time*	*Firing from Azerbaijan side*	
			Type of weapon	*Ammunition*
64.	Sevakavan	23.04.11 01.43	AK	10
65.	Marigyukh	23.04.11 22.15	AK	10
66.	Voskevan	23.04.11 01.20	AK	5
67.	Koti	23.04.11 23.00	AK	2
68.	Berdavan	23.04.11 22.10	SVD	3
69.	Sovakavan	23.04.11 22.15	AK	2
70.	Sovakavan	24.04.11 01.00	AK	1
71.	Sovakavan	24.04.11 01.30	AK	1
72.	Chinari	24.04.11 18.30	AK	2
73.	Aygepar	24.04.11 19.40	AK	5
74.	Nerkin Karmirakhbyur	24.04.11 21.20	AK	6
75.	Movsos	24.04.11 22.40	AK	2
76.	Tigranakert	24.04.11 12.30	RPK	7
77.	Aygepar	25.04.11 12.10	AK	2
78.	Tigranashon	25.04.11 22.25	AK	1
79.	Movsos	26.04.11 17.10	AK	2
80.	Berqaber	26.04.11 12.15	SVD	3
81.	Barekamavan	26.04.11 17.35	SVD	1
82.	Tigranakert	27.04.11 01.15	SVD	9
83.	Khndzorut	26.04.11 11.45	SVD	1
84.	Bardzruni	26.04.11 14.50	AK	2
85.	Bardzruni	27.04.11 16.25	AK	15

No.		*Date, time*	*Firing from Azerbaijan side*	
			Type of weapon	*Ammunition*
86.	Berdavan	28.04.11 15.00	SVD	4
87.	Shavarshavan	28.04.11 19.10	AK	10
88.	Bardzruni	28.04.11 13.20	PK	5
89.	Sarigyukh	30.04.11 22.15	AK	4
90.	Sarigyukh	30.04.11 22.15	PK	3
91.	Barekamavan	30.04.11 21.15	AK	5
92.	Barekamavan	30.04.11 22.05	AK	5
93.	Voskevan	30.04.11 23.30	AK	2

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 April 2011 to 1 May 2011:

Number of violations: 93

Shots: about 595

PK ~ (28), RPK ~ (32), SVD- (57), sniper weapon 12.7 mm – (5), machine gun 12.7 mm - (9), AK ~ (464).

The violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno-Karabakh from 1 April 2011 to 1 May 2011:

Number of violations: 1,040

Shots: about 7,060

SPG-17 – (9), PK ~ (1,598), sniper weapon Istigal 14.5 mm – (19), SVD- (552), machine gun 12.7 mm ~ (252), sniper weapon 12.7 mm – (21), UTYOS-12.7 mm ~ (4), AK ~ (4,605).

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General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Letter dated 23 May 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy (see annex) of the Statement of the Central America-4 (CA-4) Presidents, Alvaro Colom of Guatemala, Mauricio Funes of El Salvador, Porfirio Lobo of Honduras and Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, who, meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, on 22 May 2011 and inspired by the example of Francisco Morazán, decided on the following three points with regard to Honduras, in the light of the Agreement for National Reconciliation and Consolidation of the Democratic System in the Republic of Honduras just signed in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia:

1. To support the Agreement promoted by the Presidents of Venezuela and Colombia, which paves the way for the readmission of Honduras to the Organization of American States (OAS) and its full participation in the Central American Integration System (SICA).

2. To request the countries of the Americas to support this decision, with a view to the early admission of Honduras to the Organization of American States (OAS) and all international forums.

3. In view of the signing of the aforesaid Agreement and with the approval of his colleagues, the President of Nicaragua, José Daniel Ortega Saavedra, directed the immediate and full restoration and normalization of Nicaragua's relations with Honduras.

I should be grateful if you would have the attached Statement circulated to all States Members of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) María **Rubiales de Chamorro**
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations

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Annex

Statement of the Central America-4 (CA-4) Presidents on Honduras

The Central American Presidents Alvaro Colom Caballeros of Guatemala, Mauricio Funes Cartagena of El Salvador, Porfirio Lobo Sosa of Honduras and Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, inspired by the example of Francisco Morazán, met today, 22 May 2011, in Managua.

The Central America-4 (CA-4) Presidents reviewed the overall state of Central American integration and the main threats confronting the democratic process that has existed in the region since the signing of the Esquipulas II Agreements.

They believe that both the internal unity of each of their peoples and the unity of the region as a whole are crucial for strengthening the Central American integration process, which is the political will of the four Presidents.

In assessing the political situation resulting from the 28 June 2009 events in Honduras, the Presidents were unanimous in recognizing the merits of the mediation undertaken on 9 April 2011 by President Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías of Venezuela and President Juan Manuel Santos of Colombia, in conjunction with President Porfirio Lobo Sosa and in permanent consultation with José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, former President of Honduras.

The Agreement for National Reconciliation and Consolidation of the Democratic System in the Republic of Honduras having been signed today, 22 May 2011, in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, the CA-4 Presidents noted the political nature of the Agreement and consequently decided:

1. To support the Agreement promoted by the Presidents of Venezuela and Colombia, which paves the way for the readmission of Honduras to the Organization of American States (OAS) and its full participation in the Central American Integration System (SICA).

2. To request the countries of the Americas to support this decision, with a view to the early admission of Honduras to the Organization of American States (OAS) and all international forums.

3. In view of the signing of the aforesaid Agreement and with the approval of his colleagues, the President of Nicaragua, José Daniel Ortega Saavedra, directed the immediate and full restoration and normalization of Nicaragua's relations with Honduras.

Done at Managua, Nicaragua, on 22 May 2011.

(*Signed*) Alvaro Colom Caballero
President of the Republic of Guatemala

(*Signed*) Mauricio Funes C.
President of the Republic of El Salvador

(*Signed*) Porfirio Lobo Sosa
President of the Republic of Honduras

(*Signed*) Daniel Ortega Saavedra
President of the Republic of Nicaragua

United Nations A/65/850

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 45
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 23 May 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with instructions received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 6 April 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Guyana addressed to you, transmitting in an annex a letter dated 2 April 2011 from the Heads of State and Government of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and its five enclosures about the Falkland Islands.

The Government of the United Kingdom has no doubt about the sovereignty of the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands or South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and their surrounding maritime areas.

The principle of self-determination, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, underlies our position on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands. There can be no negotiation unless and until such time as the Falkland Islanders so wish. They have made clear that they wish to retain their link to the United Kingdom, while governing their own affairs under their constitutional democracy.

The United Kingdom rejects any suggestion that the Argentine Republic has any legitimate rights over the Falklands or South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and their surrounding maritime areas. The historical account that Argentina puts forward in support of its case is incorrect. No civilian population was forcibly expelled from the Falkland Islands in 1833. Indeed, the civilian population was encouraged to remain, and the majority chose to do so. British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands dates back to 1765, and the Islands have never legitimately been administered by or formed part of the Republic of Argentina. Argentina seeks to deny the basic right of self-determination to a population, many of whom can trace their history on the Islands back to the 1830s. Respecting the right of the Falkland Islanders to determine their own political future is the only sustainable solution.

The United Kingdom continues to believe that there are many opportunities for cooperation in the South Atlantic. However, in recent years the Republic of

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Argentina has rejected these opportunities. It withdrew from cooperation on the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission, and in 2007 repudiated the 1995 Joint Declaration on Hydrocarbons. The Republic of Argentina placed a ban on charter flights travelling to the Islands in 2003. It also introduced domestic legislation to penalize companies that wish to do business in or with the Falkland Islands. In 2010, Argentina introduced a presidential decree that does not comply with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The decree seeks to impose restrictions on vessels transiting Argentine jurisdictional waters to or from the Falkland Islands, including those transiting the international Magellan Strait. In 2011, Argentina introduced a new Argentine law aimed at penalizing companies or individuals who directly or indirectly support legitimate hydrocarbons exploration. These examples show that the Republic of Argentina has repeatedly and unilaterally taken action against the Falkland Islands and the economy of this small island community (counter to General Assembly resolution 31/49 of 1 December 1976).

The Government of the United Kingdom rejects any suggestion that hydrocarbons exploration or routine military exercises in Falkland Islands waters amounts to unilateral action by the Government of the United Kingdom and is being carried out in contravention of General Assembly resolution 31/49 of 1976. The United Kingdom supports the Falkland Islands Government's legitimate decision to explore for hydrocarbons in Falkland Islands waters in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and article 1 (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The United Kingdom undertakes routine military tests of short-range missiles every six months on the Islands. It has done so since they were deployed there in response to the Republic of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands in 1982. The October 2010 tests did not represent any change in the United Kingdom defence posture in the South Atlantic.

The United Kingdom has made a number of proposals for different types of cooperation and remains keen to foster a constructive relationship with Argentina and to promote practical cooperation in the South Atlantic.

Neither the Government of the United Kingdom nor the Government of the Falkland Islands is a member of the Union of South American Nations, nor were they invited to, or represented at, any of the meetings.

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is a separate British Overseas Territory that is not considered under the question of the Falkland Islands, and it is not a listed territory within the purview of the United Nations decolonization committee.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45.

(*Signed*) Philip **Parham**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/65/851

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 62 (b), 116 and 122 (a)

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support: causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Letter dated 25 May 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you regarding today's observance of Africa Day, a date that is of great importance not only for the countries of Africa but also for the whole international community and the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter, and the attached message marking this important celebration, to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 62 (b), 116 and 122 (a) (see annex).

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Rodolfo **Benítez Versón**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 25 May 2011 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Message on the occasion of Africa Day

New York, 25 May 2011

The celebration of Africa Day today, 25 May, brings special joy to Cuba. It also provides a timely opportunity to reiterate the importance of the United Nations doing more for Africa. Africa needs the United Nations and the United Nations needs Africa.

The peoples of Africa have a right to sustainable development and peace. They need human capital formation and access to markets and technologies, not paternalism. They do not need lessons on what is best for them. They need resources and solidarity.

Cuba considers it vital to continue working within the United Nations to change the current deeply unfair and unsustainable international order, in which powerful multinationals jostle for control of the mineral resources of the African continent and the rich countries, with some exceptions, fail to meet their modest official development assistance commitments and cling to the unjust patent and trade regime that hinders the development of the African nations.

Africa is an essential part of our own history as Cubans. In the words of President Raúl Castro: "Africa is not a legend distant in space and time ... it is dignity, sacrifice, courage and endurance."

Cuba deeply appreciates its African roots. The Cuban people are direct heirs to the bravery, courage and resilience of Africa, which, as a victim of colonial exploitation and despoilment, has struggled heroically for centuries to overcome threats and challenges that still persist.

Our cultural wealth and distinctive identity are, to a large extent, an expression of the cultural heritage of the African peoples, who enriched us with their wisdom, traditions, language, religious beliefs, music, temperament and spirit of defiance.

The historical links between Africa and Cuba date back over five centuries. Cuba was one of the first colonies to receive African slaves. Between 1503 and 1873, more than one and a half million enslaved Africans were transported to our island from the coasts of Africa, or resold from the Americas and the Caribbean. The bravery and courage of the slaves who rose up against exploitation nourished the freedom-loving spirit and sense of independence of the Cuban people.

Thanks to its strong internationalist convictions, the Cuban Revolution has always shown solidarity for Africa, ranging from unconditional support for anti-colonialist struggles to cooperation projects in many areas of its economic and social development.

In line with its internationalist vocation, the Cuban Revolution provided direct support for the national liberation movements in Algeria, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; defended the territorial integrity of Ethiopia and Angola; and made a decisive contribution to the achievement of Namibia's independence and the end of apartheid

in South Africa. For almost three decades, 380,000 Cubans fought on the African continent to defend the integrity and sovereignty of sister countries, returning from Africa with only the remains of their fallen comrades and the honour of having done their duty.

From the 1960s to date, more than 79,000 Cubans — including over 24,000 in the area of health care — have engaged in civilian cooperation in 31 African countries.

The theme of the African Union summit to be held this year in Malabo, the capital city of Equatorial Guinea, is "accelerating youth empowerment for sustainable development", for which education is vital.

Cuba provides collaborative services in 31 African countries, through a total of 4,259 aid workers, including 1,427 health workers. Some 15 Cuban agencies and institutions are involved in running the programmes currently in operation.

The "Yes, I Can" programme is being implemented in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Namibia and Nigeria, countries where 941,054 citizens are currently taking classes. By 7 April 2011, a total of 1,723,870 people in those countries had been taught to read and write. The programme was recently contextualized in Swahili for use in Tanzania. Agreements for its implementation in that country are in the process of being signed.

By the 2008/09 academic year, a total of 31,486 African scholarship students from 45 countries had successfully completed studies in Cuba. At present, 2,520 young Africans from 45 countries are studying in our country.

In the area of sports, 54 coaches and specialists are providing services in 12 African countries, while 229 students from the region are attending the International School for Physical Education and Sport in Havana.

Our country will continue to share its human capital and experience, as it has done to date, through cooperation with many African countries.

Africa has never abandoned Cuba. In the more than 50 years since the unjust and cruel economic, commercial and financial blockade was first imposed on our country, the Governments and peoples of Africa have closed ranks 19 times in the General Assembly to demand the right of the Cuban people to determine their own destiny and live free of the unjust blockade.

The sister countries of Africa will always be able to count on the everlasting friendship, solidarity, generosity, gratitude and full support of Cuba.